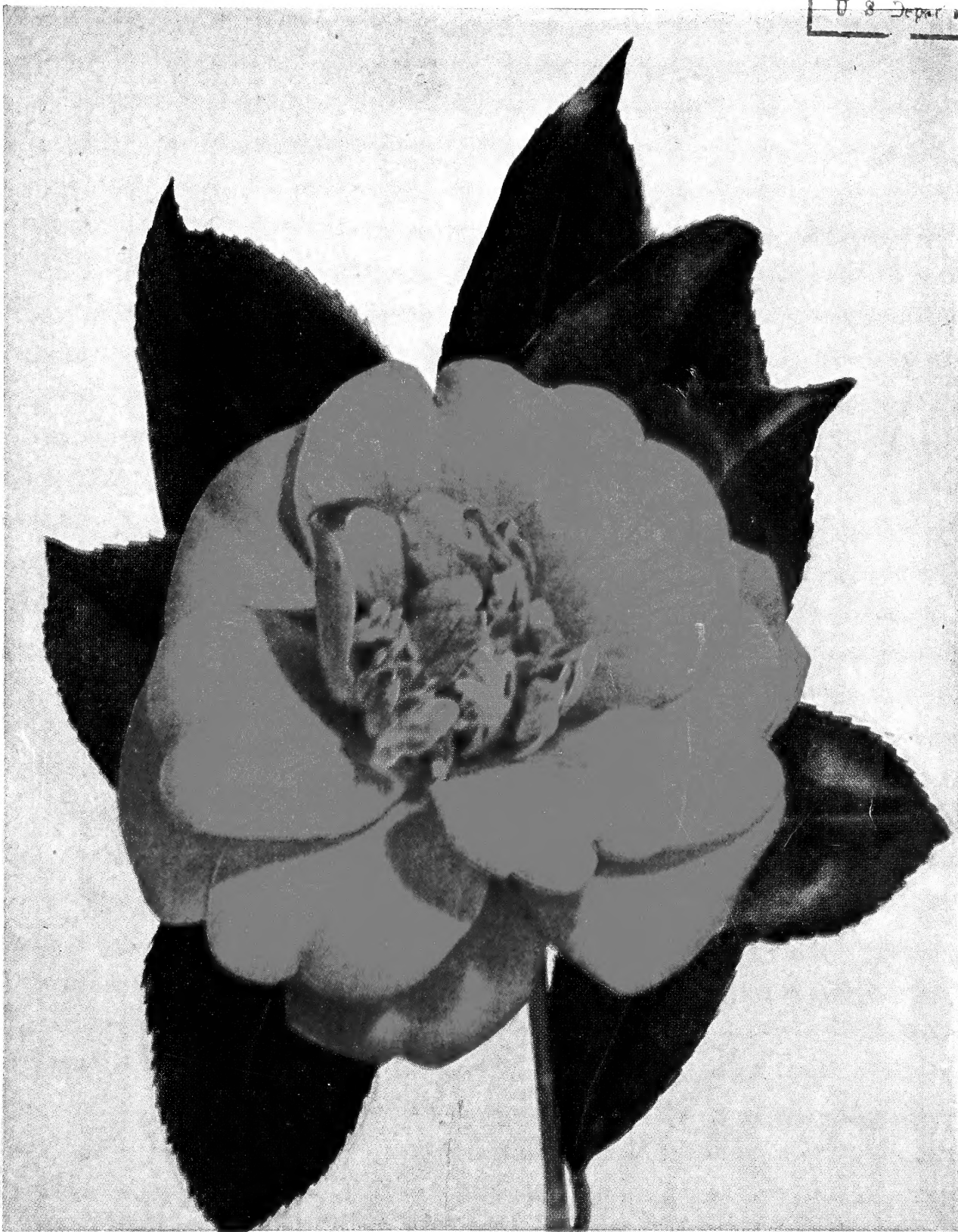
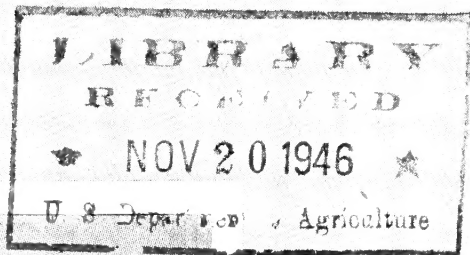


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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1946

1947

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, JARVIS RED

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE
for the Southland

WIGHT NURSERIES — CAIRO, GEORGIA

READ BEFORE ORDERING

WIGHT'S QUALITY

is always right



FOR several years now, we have been hoping that "next year" we would be able to offer a more complete line of nursery stock, that our labor situation would improve to the point that we could make immediate shipment of orders as they arrived. In those terms, "next year" still seems far distant. We have less labor than we have ever had, although most of our skilled key men are still with us. As hard as we have tried to increase our production, our supply of many items has decreased.

Our efforts toward propagation have, of necessity, been confined to those items which, because of special knowledge, skill, or climatic conditions, we were especially fitted to grow. These include pecan trees, fruit trees, azaleas, and camellias. We are hoping to be back in quantity rose production by the 1947-8 season. As long as the labor supply is limited, we shall concentrate on these, rather than try to produce a long list of plant material.

Even though most varieties of pecan trees are already sold out, we are leaving the description of varieties in the catalog, to help you make your selections for later years.

This is our sixtieth anniversary. For 60 years we have been supplying the South with the very best nursery stock obtainable. For 60 years we have been trying to supply that quality nursery stock at a reasonable price. The best nursery stock is the cheapest. It is our hope that we may serve you for the next 60 years with the same high quality, the same reasonably priced merchandise, that you have come to expect from Wight's.

Sincerely yours,

Cairo, Ga., Nov. 1, 1946.

WIGHT'S NURSERIES

Nurserymen Since 1887

CAIRO • GEORGIA



BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

There is a distinct tendency on the part of planters in the South to use more Broad-leaved Evergreens, for, with a proper selection, the blooming season can be lengthened over a period of several months—from spring until midsummer. There are Broad-leaved Evergreens for every type of planting—tall, columnar ones where height is desired, broad, symmetrical ones where medium height is desired—in fact, there is some sort which will fit any required place. The group, as a whole, has the added advantage of standing pruning exceptionally well. The Broad-leaved Evergreens are also excellent

for the shrub border, for screening out undesirable views, and for use as specimen plants. There is not a more versatile group.

The South is indeed fortunate in its wealth of Broad-leaved Evergreens which flourish in practically all sections. Many of them have beautiful blooms and berries—a distinct advantage over the conifers. With the use of broad-leaved material one is able to get definite contrasts in color and size of foliage, blossoms over long periods, low-growing or tall-growing plants, as the location demands.

ABELIA

Grandiflora. A hardy evergreen with glossy, dark green foliage and a profusion of white funnel-shaped flowers, tinted with pink, borne in clusters from May until late autumn.

	Each	10
8 to 12 in., bare root.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
12 to 18 in., bare root.....	50	4 50
18 to 24 in., bare root.....	75	7 00
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	1 00	9 00

FEIJOA

Sellowiana. Introduced from the French Riviera. Flowers white outside, purplish crimson within, with long crimson stamens. The upper surface of the leaves is glossy green, the lower surface silvery gray.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B	\$3 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	5 00

Wise home-owners realize that a planting of some sort is necessary around the home. Such planting should not be limited to a mere lawn and an ordinary hedge. There are many beautiful trees and shrubs which cost little, yet add to the pleasure of the occupants as well as improving the appearance of the grounds. A few fruit trees, set at the rear of the house, bring added value to the property.



Abelia grandiflora

Come and See...

Our nursery, orchard and farm is a miniature experiment station where we are testing various things of interest to every gardener and farmer. What we learn may be yours.

GARDENIA

Florida. The Gardenia is fast regaining popularity in the South. Its waxy dark green foliage and delightfully fragrant pure white flowers make it a valued addition to any garden.

Mystery. Foliage and flowers larger than *G. florida*; otherwise similar.

Prices of above two varieties:	Each
1½ to 2 ft., bare root.....	\$1 50
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	3 50

Radicans. Flowers similar to *G. florida*. Leaves small, dark green. Each 10
Heavy plants from beds... \$1 50 \$12 00

HOLLY (Ilex)

Crenata bullata. A much-branched, slow-growing shrub with dark green, oval leaves. Attractive berries. Each
8 to 12 in., bare root..... \$0 75
12 to 18 in., bare root..... 1 25

ILLICIAM

Anisatum (Anise Tree). A handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree, about as hardy as camellia. Leaves when bruised smell like anise. Each
3 to 4 ft., bare root..... \$1 25
4 to 5 ft., bare root..... 2 00



Gardenia

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

LIGUSTRUM

Please note in ordering that *L. lucidum* is the tall-growing type and *L. japonicum*, the lower-growing wax-leaf type.

Tall-growing (*L. lucidum*). An excellent tall-growing evergreen. Has large, deep green leaves and white flowers in panicles which are followed by purple berries.

See note above. Each 10
18 to 24 in. \$0 60 \$5 00
2 to 3 ft., bare root 75 7 00

Wax-leaf (*L. japonicum*). Among the best Ligustrums. Deep, glossy green leaves, slightly smaller than *L. lucidum*. Compact, symmetrical grower, doing well either in shade or in sun. Early in May panicles of white flowers are followed by large clusters of black berries that remain throughout the winter. Ultimate height 15 to 20 feet.

See note, above. Each 10
12 to 18 in., bare root \$0 75 \$5 00
18 to 24 in., bare root 1 50 10 00
2 to 3 ft., bare root 2 00 15 00



Jasminum

JASMINE (Jasminum)

Floridum. A hardy, graceful evergreen shrub, producing beautiful yellow flowers, 1/2 inch in diameter, in spring and summer.

Each
2-yr. plants, bare root \$1 50

Primulinum. A graceful, drooping evergreen. Large yellow flowers in early spring.

Each
2-yr. plants, bare root \$1 50
3-yr. plants 2 00

Please use the order sheet in back of catalog It will help us to know your wishes and fill your order accurately.



Nandina domestica

NANDINA

Domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). Most striking in fall and winter, when the normally green leaves turn a deep crimson. Mature plants have large clusters of brilliant scarlet berries which hang on well after Christmas.

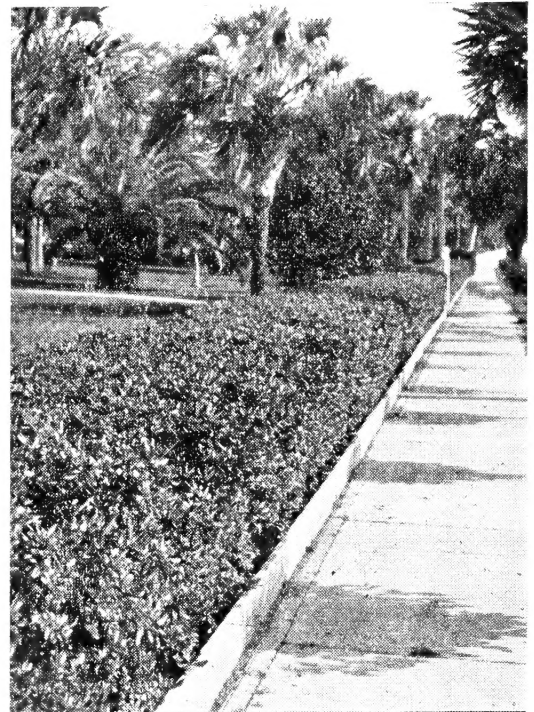
Each
8 to 12 in., bare root \$1 00
12 to 18 in., bare root 1 50

OSMANTHUS (Tea-Olive)

Fragrans. A large shrub having glossy foliage, and producing small white flowers, valuable for their delightful fragrance. Long blooming period. Should have partial shade when starting. Attains a height of about 20 feet.

Each
8 to 12 in., bare root \$1 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B 3 50

NOTICE. Due to congestion and resulting delays on railroads during the Christmas holidays, no nursery stock will be shipped during the period Dec. 16 through Dec. 27.



Pittosporum tobira

PITTOSPORUM

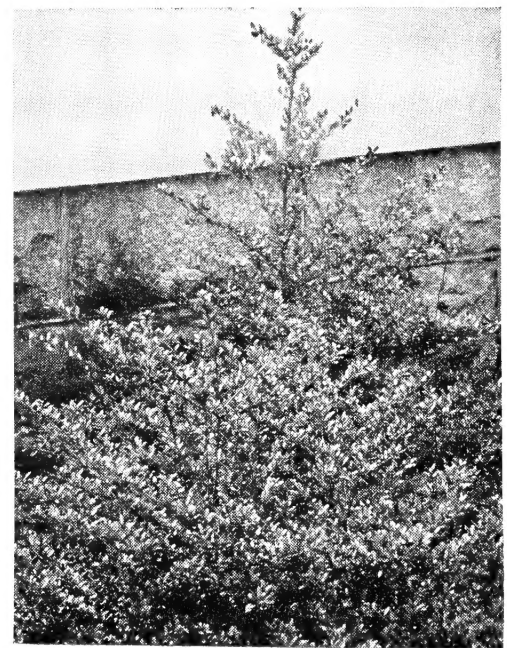
Tobira. The medium-sized, rounded, dark green leaves of this variety are lovely. Produces small, cream-colored flowers, delightfully fragrant.

Each
8 to 12 in., bare root \$0 75

When labor and packing material were plentiful, plants which could satisfactorily be moved bare root, were often shipped balled and burlapped. With these items of labor and packing material—especially boxing lumber—scarce, it is now necessary to quote the smaller sizes of most plants bare root only. The saving in labor and material is being passed on to you in lower prices, as well as reduced transportation costs.



Ligustrum lucidum



Ilex crenata

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

JUNIPERS

Pfitzer (*J. chinensis Pfitzeriana*). Very attractive gray-green foliage. Valuable for foundation planting where a low spreading plant is needed, and for planting in front of other conifers. Grows rapidly, and is not seriously troubled by insects or disease. In dry weather water freely.

Each
12 to 18-in. spread, bare root. . . . \$1 25

PODOCARPUS

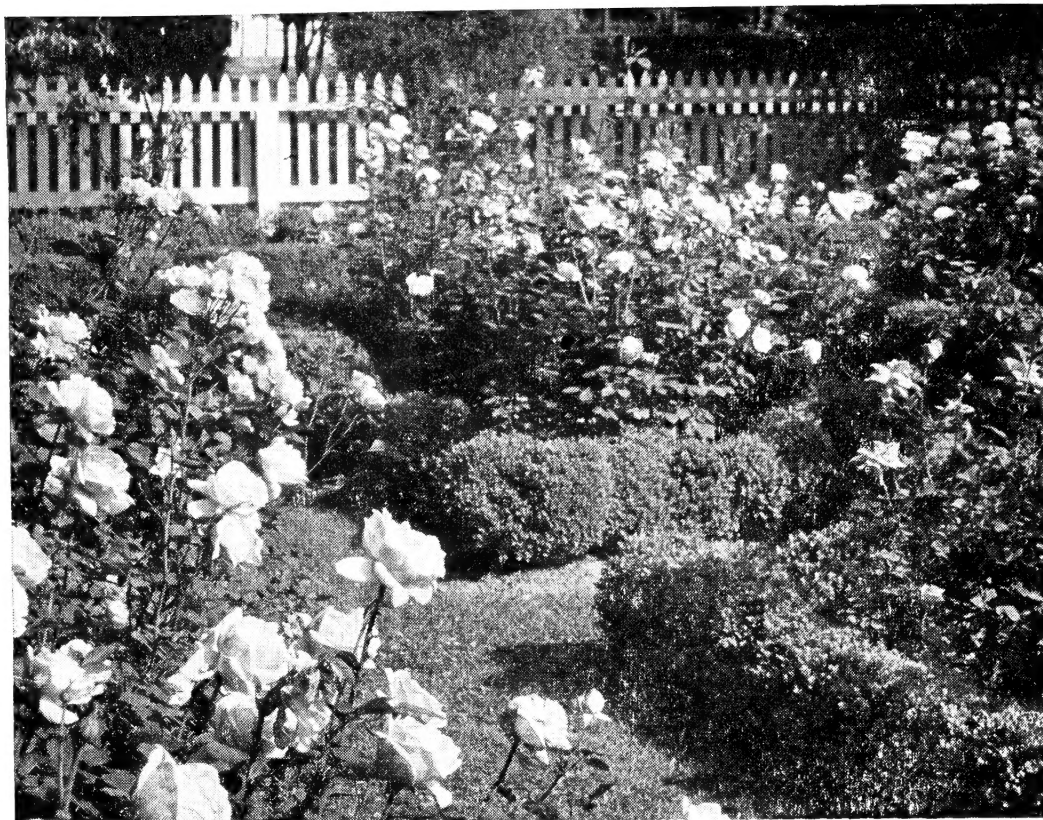
Sinensis. A tall, columnar, dark green coniferous evergreen that does well in both sun and shade. Stands shearing well. Makes an excellent evergreen hedge in the deep South. See illustration.

8 to 12 in., bare	Each	10	100
root.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$25 00
12 to 18 in., bare			
root.	75	7 00	50 00

We guarantee our stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery to transportation company. All claims should be promptly made.



Podocarpus sinensis



ROSES

We are fortunate in being able to offer a limited quantity of Georgia-grown Roses this season. They are perhaps a little lighter than our usual offerings but excellent value in two-year-old plants. Only four varieties are offered—in our opinion, the four best for the South:

EDITOR McFARLAND. HT. Strong growing; free flowering; clear deep rose-pink.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. HT. Deep velvety crimson. Vigorous and prolific. Etoile de Hollande is offered only in the collection.

PINK RADIANCE. HT. Lovely pink; continuous bloomer. Long a Southern favorite.

RED RADIANCE. HT. Brilliant crimson sport of Radiance. Free flowering and vigorous.

Collection of above four varieties:

3 two-year plants of each variety **\$10.00**

PINK RADIANCE, RED RADIANCE, and EDITOR McFARLAND, when ordered separately, are \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

There is a critical shortage of Roses this season. Our supply is limited. Please place your order early.

DAYLILY (Hemerocallis)

Few plants are easier to grow or give more blooms for the attention they require. Lovely in the shrub border or in beds. April through July.

Bay State. Deep yellow; midseason.

J. A. Crawford. Golden yellow; midseason.

J. R. Mann. Buff and yellow; midseason.

Mikado. Mellow orange; midseason.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman. Pale glistening yellow; midseason.

Ophir. Golden, waxy yellow; midseason.

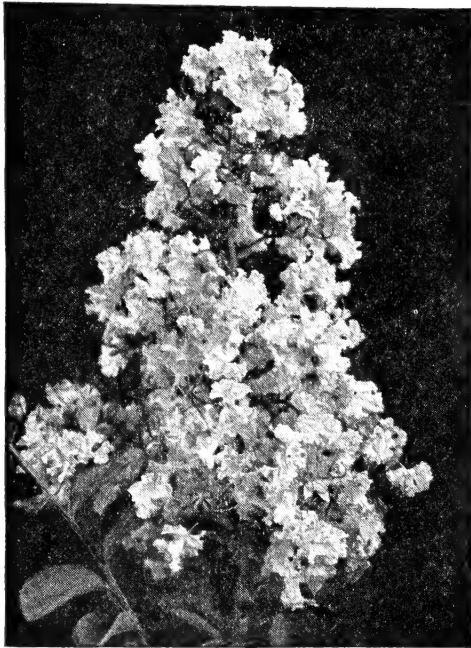
The Gem. Deep orange-yellow; midseason.

50 cts. each; 6 for \$2.50



Daylily (Hemerocallis)

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS



Crape-Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

PRICES OF FLOWERING SHRUBS unless otherwise noted		
	Each	10
1-yr. plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2-yr. plants, heavy.....	75	6 00
3-yr. plants, extra heavy.	1 00	8 00

CRAPE-MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia*)

Indica. This truly Southern shrub is not used as much as its beauty deserves. Our Red Crape-Myrtle is a fine dwarf strain, having unusually large racemes of deep red flowers.

PLUMBAGO

Capensis. Dainty blue flowers on graceful stems, profusely produced all summer. Foliage light green. Not hardy, but comes back from roots. A rapidly growing, half-climbing shrub that is very satisfactory where rather mild winters prevail.

4-in. pots.....Each
\$1 00

FLOWERING POMEGRANATE

Punica granatum. A handsome flowering shrub with pink, double flowers in late spring. 3-yr. only.

SPIRAEA

Thunbergi. A low, bushy plant with very small leaves and star-like flowers in such profusion that in early spring the plant looks like a mass of snow. In the fall the leaves color beautifully. Ideal for ornamental hedge or border.

Vanhouttei. Widely grown favorite with dense foliage. White blooms in early spring. Leaves persistent to fall. Commonly known as Bridal Wreath.



Spiraea Vanhouttei

GRASS

Centipede Grass. Probably the best lawn grass for the deep South. Dark green, luxuriant growth, both in sun and shade. Does not seed so must be planted from stolons. Bus. \$1.50.

When labor and packing material were plentiful, plants which could satisfactorily be moved bare root, were often shipped balled and burlapped. With these items of labor and packing material—especially boxing lumber—scarce, it is now necessary to quote the smaller sizes of most plants bare root only. The saving in labor and material is being passed on to you in lower prices, as well as reduced transportation costs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

DECIDUOUS MAGNOLIAS

The following deciduous Magnolias (generally known as Japanese Magnolias) are hardy throughout most of the United States, and are beautiful spring-flowering trees.

Soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). Small tree with large pinkish flowers appearing before the leaves.

Soulangeana alba superba. Similar to above, with larger, almost white flowers; upright grower.

Liliflora. Large, tulip-shaped, purplish pink flowers before leaves appear. Vigorous grower.

Stellata (Star Magnolia). In early spring produces a mass of delicate pinkish white, star-shaped flowers. Dwarf grower. Very spectacular.

Rustica rubra. Large, cup-shaped, reddish purple flowers.

PRICES OF ABOVE 5 VARIETIES:

	Each
18 to 24 in., bare root.....	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.	5 00

LIVE OAK

Quercus Virginiana. The native ever-green Oak which grows so luxuriantly in the deep South.

	Each
5 to 6 ft., bare root.....	\$2 50
6 to 8 ft., bare root	3 50

MAIDENHAIR-TREE

Ginkgo biloba. A straight, sparsely branched, slender tree reaching a height of 60 to 80 feet. Excellent for street planting. Deciduous.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50

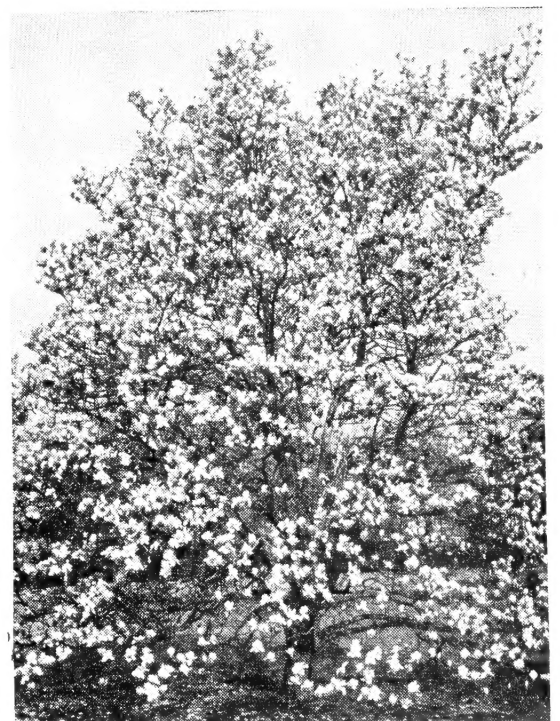
DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)

Florida. The surest sign of spring in the South is the blossoming of the lovely Dogwood. Our nursery-grown trees have far better root-system than woods-grown trees and will give better results.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., bare root.	\$1 00

Tung Trees as Ornamentals

For the deep South, there is no lovelier spring-flowering tree than Tung oil. Flowering in early spring, before the leaves are full grown, the small pinkish white blossoms appear in great profusion on the ends of the branches. The habit of the tree is similar to dogwood. Foliage is large, heart-shaped, and a deep lustrous green. Highly recommended both as an ornamental and for commercial use. See page 23 for commercial uses and prices of trees.



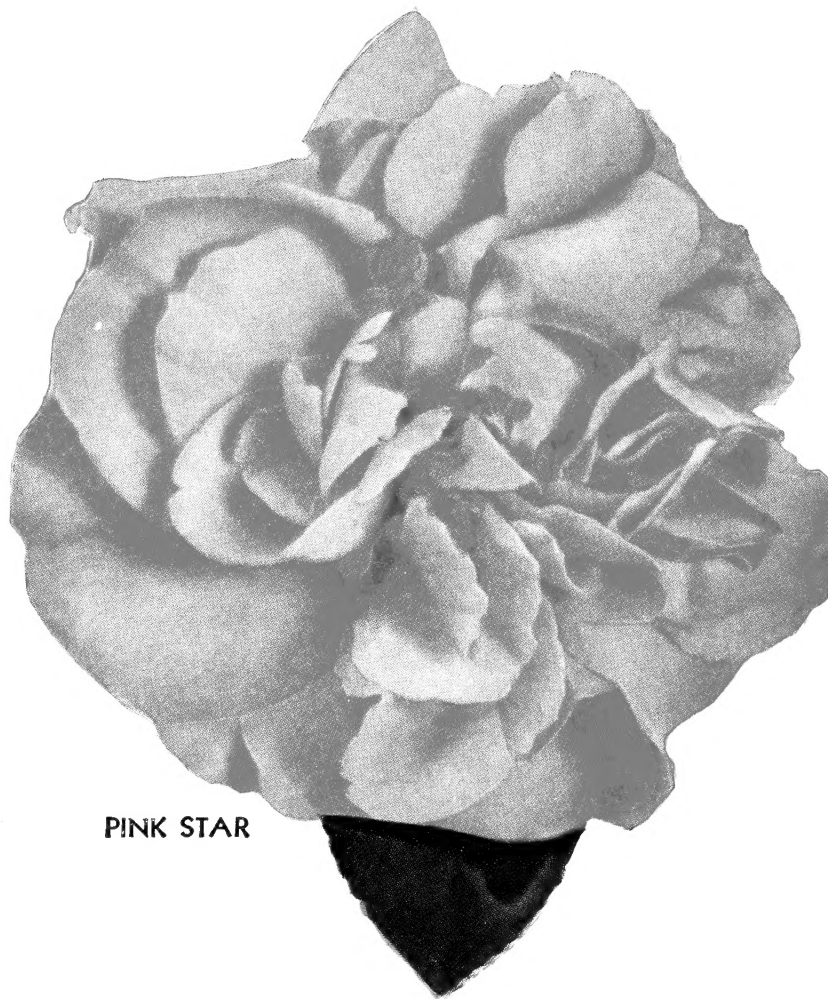
Magnolia Soulangeana

Beautiful **CAMELLIAS**

will bring you pleasure for many years to come.
Order them now from these illustrations!



PINK PERFECTION



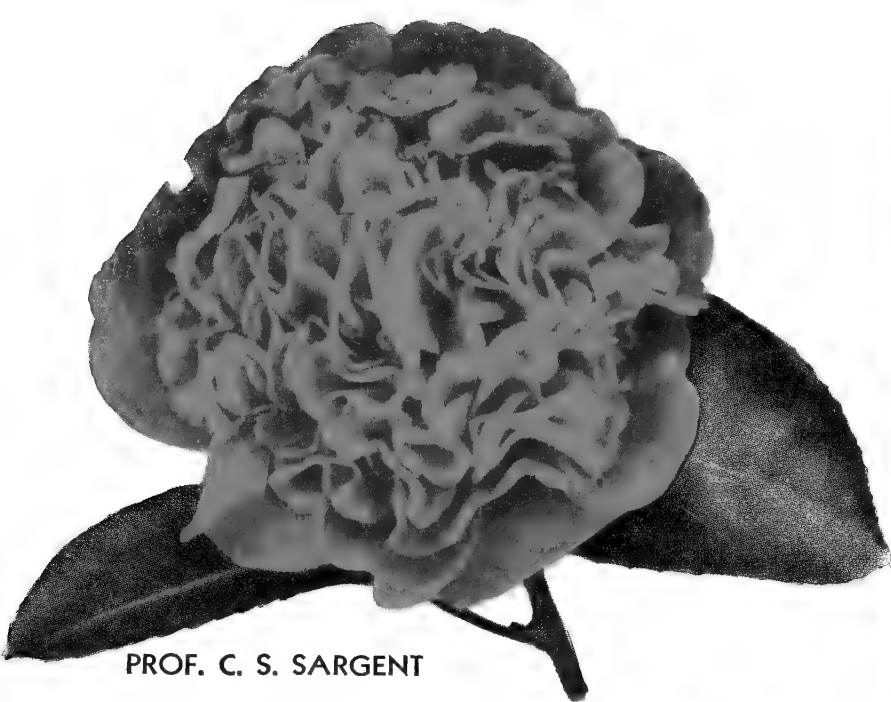
PINK STAR



VICTOR EMMANUEL



EMPRESS



PROF. C. S. SARGENT



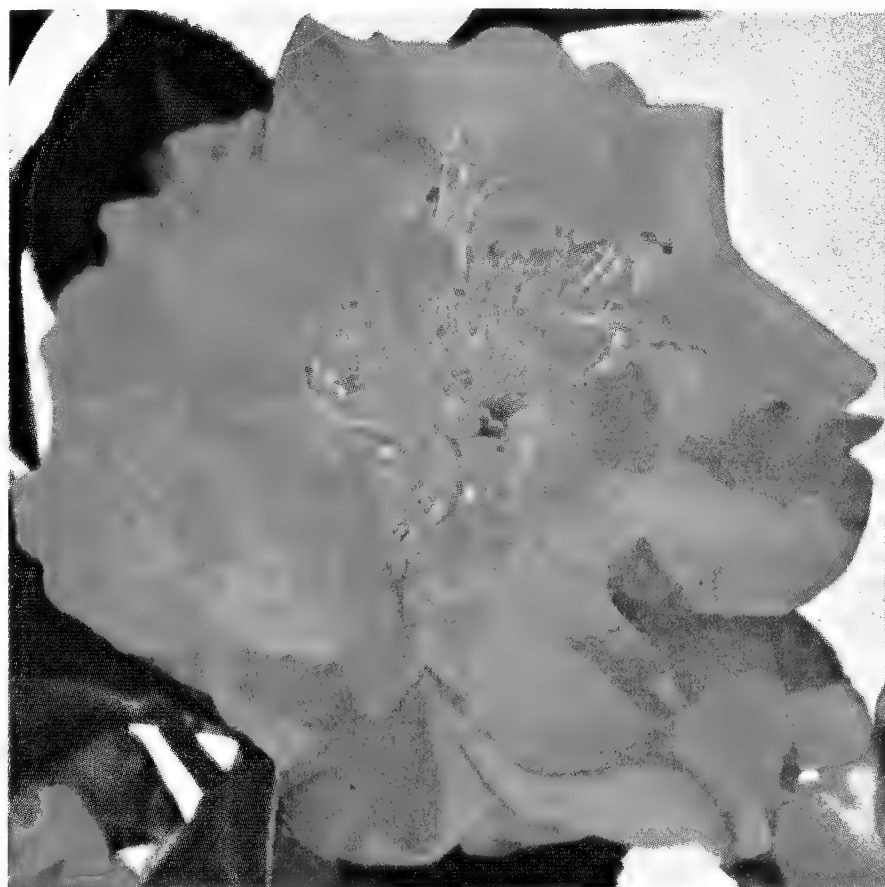
GIGANTEA



CHANDLERI
ELEGANS



FANNY
BOLIS



KUMASAKA

Camellia JAPONICA

TRULY typical of the glories of the Old South, Camellias are again taking their place as the aristocrats of Southern gardens. Flowering from November through March, when most of our flowering plants are bare, they are a never-ending source of delight. In cool greenhouses the Camellia may be grown throughout the United States. Planted out-of-doors, they are thriving on the Atlantic seaboard as far north as Norfolk. The southern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the coastal section of Texas grow them beautifully. All except the extreme southern portion of Florida is well adapted to Camellias.

Rare and Unusual Camellias

Alba Superba (Grandiflora Superba; Niveus; White Rev. John G. Drayton). Large, semi-double; pure white. Very handsome. 8 to 24 in.

Amabilis. Semi-double; white with cluster yellow stamens. 8 to 24 in. and grafts 2 to 3 ft.

Christine Lee. Large; semi-double; deep pink, with yellow stamens. January. 8 in. to 4 ft.

Colonel Firey. Large, double, imbricated deep red. Midseason. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in. only.

C. M. Hovey. Variegated sport of Mathotiana Rubra. Very striking. January. 8 to 18 in.

Daikagura. Semi-double; deep pink. Very early. See color illustration. 8 to 18 in.

Debutante. Large, loose peony type; light pink. January. Very fine. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.

Empress (Grandiflora Rosea). Large, semi-double; rose-pink, ruffled petals. Excellent grower and bloomer. 8 to 18 in. See color illustration.

Firebrand. Large, semi-double, scarlet-red, with prominent stamens. Upright grower, slow. December. Excellent dull green foliage. 8 to 12 in. only.

Gigantea (Magnolia King). Very large, semi-double; red and white. Large, deep green foliage. Late. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.

Il Tramonto. Large, full double, with numerous narrow, incurving petals, opening flat; lovely light salmon-rose, marbled white. Very beautiful. 8 to 24 in.

The requirements of Camellias are few. They are succeeding equally well in the stiff clays of middle Georgia and the lighter sands of Florida. Fertilize liberally with well-rotted cow-manure if it is available; if not, any good grade of commercial fertilizer will be satisfactory, being careful that the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the roots. In transplanting, it is important that Camellias be partially shaded the first year or two until they become well established. After this length of time, they will stand partial shade or even full sun.

Jessica. Gorgeous cherry-red; semi-double; large. January. An excellent new variety. 8 to 18 in.

Kumasaka. Large, peoniform blooms of deep pink. Late. See color illustration. 8 to 18 in.

Lady Mary Cromartie. Large, semi-double, cherry-red. December and January. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Lady Vansittart, Variegated. Large, semi-double; white with rose stripes. Very striking. 8 to 18 in.

Lindsay Neill. An outstanding, large, semi-double, deep red, with white blotches. Originated at Columbus, Ga. Grafts only, 12 to 18 in., \$15; 18 to 24 in., \$25.

Magnoliaeflora. Large, semi-double, deep rose at base fading to blush at tips. Compact grower. Rare. See color illustration. 6 to 8 in., pots, \$5; 8 to 12 in., \$7.50; 12 to 18 in., \$10.

Marchioness of Exeter. Loose peony type; lovely clear pink. November. 8 to 12 in. and grafts, 18 in. to 4 ft.

Margaret Higdon. Brilliant rose-red, loose peony type Camellia, flowering in midseason. Excellent dark green foliage. Plants only, 8 to 18 in.

Martha Brice. An exquisite semi-double blush-pink, originating as a seedling at Quitman, Ga. Large flower and vigorous grower. Grafts only, 18 to 24 in., \$15.

Mathotiana Rubra. Blooms 6 inches across, with 12 to 14 rows of petals; deep red with purple cast. January. See color illustration. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Nagasaki. Semi-double; rose-pink with white splotches. Good foliage. 8 to 12 in. and grafts, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Pink Herme. Same formation as Herme, but solid pink. 18 in. to 3 ft.

Pink Star. Peony-formed, rose-pink flowers with stamens interspersed with inner petaloids; outer petals pointed, giving a star formation. See color illustration. 8 to 12 in.



Snowdrift



C. M. Hovey



Sasanqua

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, continued

GROUP A

Rev. John Bennett. The true Magnolia Garden variety. Semi-double, almost single; lovely salmon-pink; yellow stamens. 8 to 12 in. and grafts, 2 to 4 ft.

Snowdrift. One of the finer white Camellias; semi-double, with yellow stamens. Midseason. 8 to 12 in.

Stardust. Medium-sized, semi-double; lovely blush-pink; yellow stamens. Excellent. 12 to 24 in. and grafts 2 to 4 ft.

St. Elmo. Deep pink, peony-form, good size and early bloomer. 8 to 12 in.

Victor Emmanuel. A fine large red with yellow stamens. See color illustration. 8 to 12 in.

Ville de Nantes. Probably the most talked-of and sought-after Camellia in America today. A gorgeous cherry-red and white sort, large, semi-double. Color similar to Donckelari but more striking in form. 1-yr. grafts only, 12 to 18 in., \$25.

Waterloo. Semi-double; medium-sized pure white; yellow stamens. 12 in. to 3 ft.

White Crane (14-B). Excellent large, semi-double, white; yellow stamens. January. Grafts only, 18 to 24 in., \$17.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$25.

Prices of Rare and Unusual Camellias unless otherwise noted

8 to 12 in., bare root	\$2 50
12 to 18 in.	5 00
18 to 24 in.	10 00
2 to 3 ft.	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	20 00

Grafted Plants of Rare Varieties

12 to 18-in. grafts	\$7 50
18 to 24-in. grafts	12 50
2 to 3-ft. grafts	17 50
3 to 4-ft. grafts	25 00

NOTE: The larger-sized grafts are on old rootstocks and will grow off much more rapidly than the same sized plants on their own roots. As a general rule, the heavy root systems on grafted plants make them grow faster and bloom more prolifically, so that they are well worth the additional cost.

Alba Plena. Full double; pure white. November. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.

Altheaiflora. Semi-double; pink, orange tint. Vigorous. January. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Chandleri Elegans. Large; pink and white. January. See color illustration. 8 to 18 in.

Duc de Brabant. Semi-double; white, striped pink. January. 18 in. to 3 ft.

Enrico Bettoni. Large; clear pink. Prolific. January, February. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.

Fanny Bolis. Semi-double; striking cherry-red, splotted with white. January. See color illustration. 8 in. to 4 ft.

General Washington. Pure white with few pink markings. January. Excellent. 8 to 12 in.

Governor Mouton. Flower 3½ to 4 inches; deep cherry-red with white markings. January. Excellent variegated variety. See color illustration. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Herme (Souv. de Henri Guichard). Large, semi-double; pink and white, slightly fragrant. January. See color illustration. 8 to 18 in.

Honor of America (Gunelli; Monarch). Large peony form; deep pink, often with pink markings. Late. See color illustration. 8 to 12 in.

Imperator. Semi-double; cherry-red. December, January. 18 in. to 3 ft.

Jarvis Red. Semi-double; deep red. January. 8 in. to 3 ft. See color illustration.

Juanita. Medium size, peony type; pink petals shading to white at edges. January. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Pink Perfection. Medium size, very double; shell-pink. November. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Madame LeBois; Pope Pius IX). Large, double; cherry-red. December, January. 8 to 18 in.

Prof. C. S. Sargent. Many-petaled peony type; deep red. January. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.

Rose Emry (Christmas Glory). Very prolific. Small to medium-sized rose-pink flowers. January. 8 to 18 in.

Semi-double Blush. Lovely semi-double blooms with yellow stamens. Grades 8 to 18 in.

Stiles Perfection. Peony type; pink and white. Grafts, 3 to 4 ft., \$12.50.

Prices of Group A Camellias

	Each
8 to 12 in., bare root	\$1 50
12 to 18 in., bare root	2 50
18 to 24 in.	5 00
2 to 3 ft.	10 00

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

Flowering in September and October, Sasanqua Camellias can be grown out-of-doors considerably farther north than *C. japonica*. Fast growing; generally small foliage. Excellent evergreens for foliage, form, and blossoms.

Apple Blossom. An excellent shell-pink, medium size, producing many flowers in September.

Dawn. Light pink, large, semi-double flowers appearing from September to November. Very fine.

Setsugakka. A new variety of merit. Large, semi-double flowers of pure white, with a touch of pink at the end of the slightly ruffled petals. 8 to 18 in.

Snow on the Mountain (Mine-no-yuki). Large, double white flowers in great profusion. A loose open grower when young, developing into a compact, well-shaped specimen. 8 to 18 in.

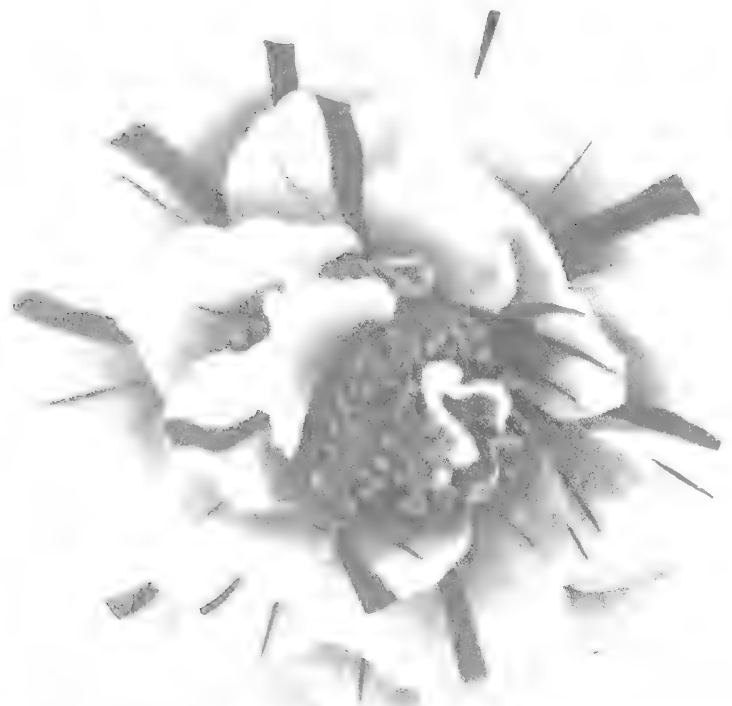
Prices of Camellia sasanqua

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., bare root	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in., bare root	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft. B & B.	5 00	

CAMELLIAS--*glories of the Old South*

HERE they are—some of the favored varieties of the shrub that has been taking the South by storm for generations. The Camellia was the flower of romance in the Old South, and the tale of how it made a comeback to modern gardens through sheer persistent beauty is another romantic story. There is a tremendous vogue for Camellias now. Fanciers are searching old gardens for half-forgotten beauties, and scholars are delving into old books for the early history of these flowers.

The Camellia appeals to everyone, and is equally at home in a dooryard or on a large estate. By all means join the ranks of Camellia growers. The specimens you plant now will be family heirlooms of the future.



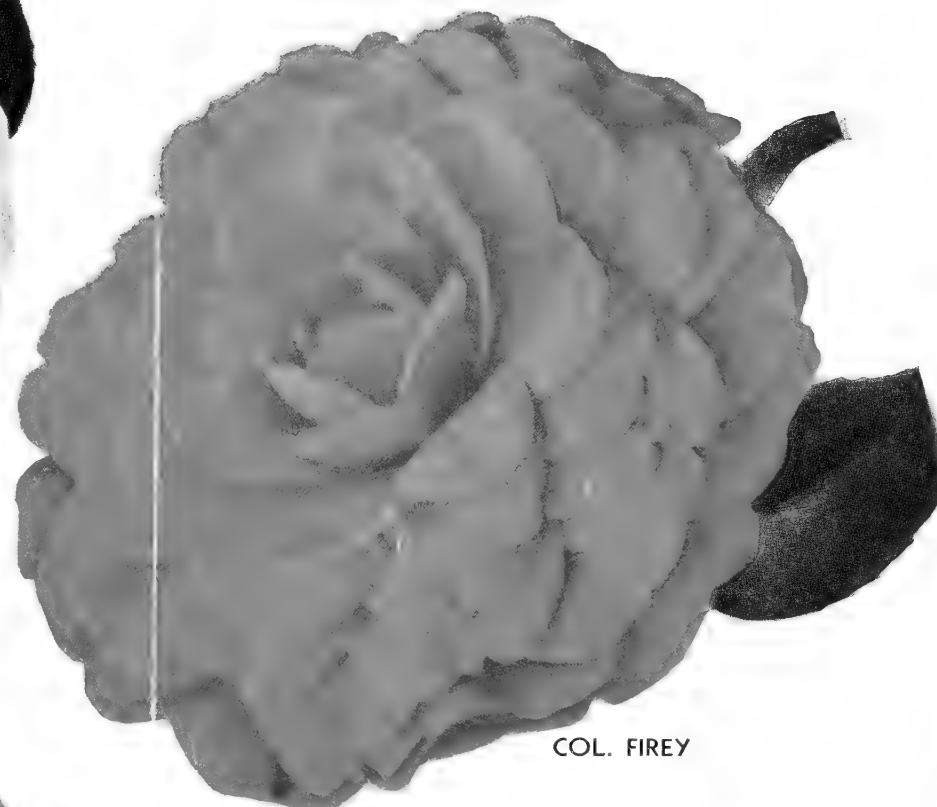
HERME



MATHOTIANA RUBRA



DEBUTANTE



COL. FIREY



GOV. MOUTON



ALBA PLENA



MAGNOLIAEFLORA



DAIKAGURA

Fruit Trees

PEARS

The number of varieties of Pears that can be satisfactorily grown in the South has been greatly reduced in recent years due to the high susceptibility of most varieties to blight. The chief effort in recent Pear culture has been the introduction of blight-resistant varieties; a number of these are being tested now, and some may prove valuable.

Pineapple. The blight-resistant qualities of this Pear make it in great demand as an orchard tree in the South. A vigorous grower and unusually heavy and regular bearer. The fruit is large and attractive; flesh coarse, juicy. It makes an excellent canning and preserving Pear. Ripens during August and September.

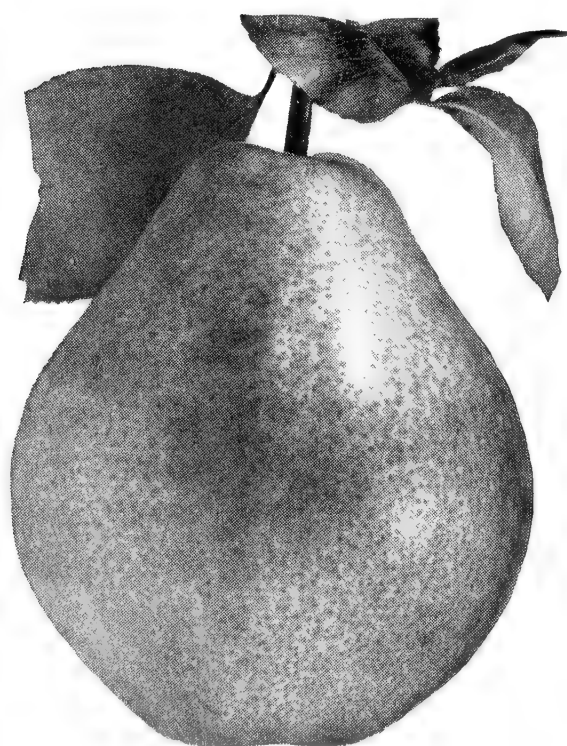
Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, flesh brittle and juicy. Susceptible to blight in deep South. Good quality fruit maturing in September and October. See page 16.

Above two varieties:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 50
4 to 5 ft.....	1 25	12 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 50	

Baldwin. A blight-resistant new Pear of good flavor originating in Baldwin County, Alabama. Vigorous grower, ripening in August. Decidedly superior to any other blight-resistant varieties fruited here. An introduction which is unusually promising.

Harper. New variety originating in South Georgia. Blight resistant; fruit very juicy, slightly acid, and of high quality. Skin russet in color. Medium grower. Supply of trees limited.

Above two varieties:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 25	\$12 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	14 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 75	



Pineapple Pear

PEACHES for PROFIT

Our Trees Are Sure to Grow

Carman. Large; creamy white, tinged red. Freestone. June 20.

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh fine-grained. Clingstone. July 20 to August.

Early Rose. Because of its excellent keeping and shipping qualities, this is an important and very desirable early Peach. Medium size; highly colored. May 20 to June 10.

Elberta. Probably best known of all Peaches. Very large; yellow skin with red cheek; flesh yellow and juicy. No orchard should be without this variety. Middle of July. See page 16.

Georgia Belle. Large; showy; clear creamy white, tinted red; flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1 to 15. See page 16.

Hiley. Large; red cheeks; flesh white, red at pit. Freestone. June 20.

J. H. Hale. Late. Fruit large, deep red; flesh yellow. Freestone. Very fine.

Mayflower. Earliest Peach known, although a late bloomer. Medium size; entirely covered with red. Good shipper. May 15 to June 1.

ALL VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
June buds, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$60 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft....	1 00	9 00	85 00

Write for special prices in quantity

Some Hints for the Culture of Peaches

Plant 1-year-old trees about 18 x 18 feet. Prune severely, cutting back 18 to 24 inches to form a balanced, low, compact head. The following spring cut away all but three well-distributed branches. The annual pruning should consist of cutting off about one-third of the last year's growth. Don't let the branches get too long as their weight will split the tree's trunk. Dehorning is done only when there has been a bad winter freeze.

PLUMS

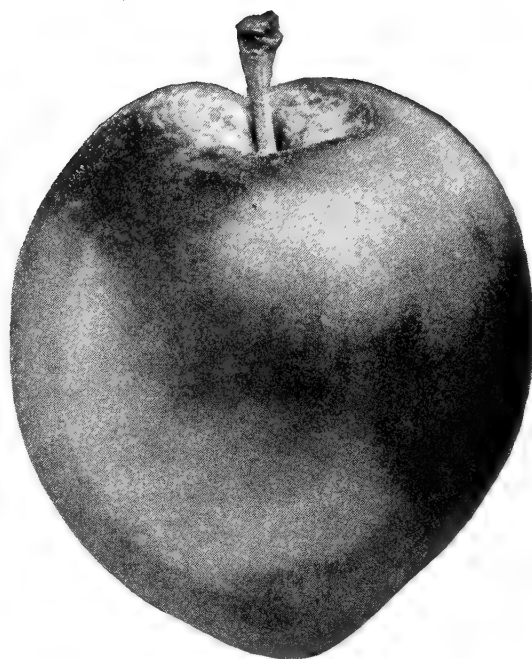
Plum trees should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way. They are desirable in poultry-yards as the nitrogenous fertilizer furnished by the chicken manure seems to be just what the trees need; also, the fowls clean up the curculio that attack the fruit.

Burbank. Very large; skin clear rich red, showing yellow dots; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty. See illustration page 16.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large, heart-shaped, greenish yellow fruit, sometimes spotted red. Vigorous grower; prolific bearer; good quality. July.

Red June. Medium to large, deep vermilion-red fruit; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid. Vigorous grower. Prolific. June.

Above three varieties:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00



Red June Plum

PERSIMMONS

Persimmons naturally do not make a heavy root system, and should be very carefully transplanted. Cutting back the top severely is, in many cases, desirable. The beauty of the fruit, and its excellent quality, more than offset the care required to make them live.

Fuyugaki. Tree vigorous, upright grower. Fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened; skin smooth, tough; color reddish yellow; flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor. Bears young. Non-astringent; can be eaten while still hard; may be peeled and eaten like an apple.

Gailey. Recommended for its staminate flowers for pollenizing and not for its fruit. Fruit small; skin dull red; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, juicy. Should be in every planting.

Hyakume. A medium-sized Persimmon. Deep red, full of juice, and of excellent quality. Prolific.

Tane-Nashi. The best-known and probably the most popular variety. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed; skin light yellow, changing to deep red. Quality very fine. The leading market variety.

Above four varieties:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	14 00

Baskets of Satisfaction for Home Orchard Owners

Imagine a morning walk in the garden, plucking fresh Peaches, or Grapes, or Satsumas, and filling your basket with the luscious fruit. It's more than satisfaction—it's pleasure and profit combined; it's pride in the trees and in your skill as a fruit-grower. Make your selection of fruits from pages 14 and 15, and begin your home orchard this season.

Wight-grown fruit trees are the best that can be had.

FIGS

Fig trees may be planted as close together as 10 to 12 feet, and require very little cultivation. Cultivation should always be shallow as the roots are close to the surface. Figs seem to do best when their roots can run under buildings. Both varieties we list as very hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium to large, yellowish brown; pulp tender, rich and of finest quality. Fruit borne on long stems, allowing it to hang blossom end down at maturity.

Celeste. Fruit is of medium size with thin pale violet skin and firm, juicy, rich and sweet flesh. Tree strong grower and reliable bearer. Hardest of all. See page 16.

Both varieties:	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	9 00

GRAPES

Although the Bunch Grape is not native of the South, with proper care it gives excellent results. Vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart and trained on a three-wire trellis.

Concord. Blue-black. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. An old favorite.

Delaware. Small to medium-sized bunches of small pink fruits. In quality one of the best.

Niagara. Large bunches of good-sized white fruits. Attractive market variety. See page 16.

Prices of above varieties:	Each	10	100
2-year.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00

Muscadine Grapes

The Muscadine group of Grapes is native to the South; they are old favorites. They are well adapted to soil and climate and need no introduction to the South. Muscadine vines are generally trained on overhead trellises and are spaced 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Brownie. Medium cluster of small fruit; thin skin, dark amber. Quality excellent; high sugar content. Ripens late September.

Creek. Large clusters of medium-sized fruit; thick skin of reddish purple. Excellent quality; fair persistence. Early October.

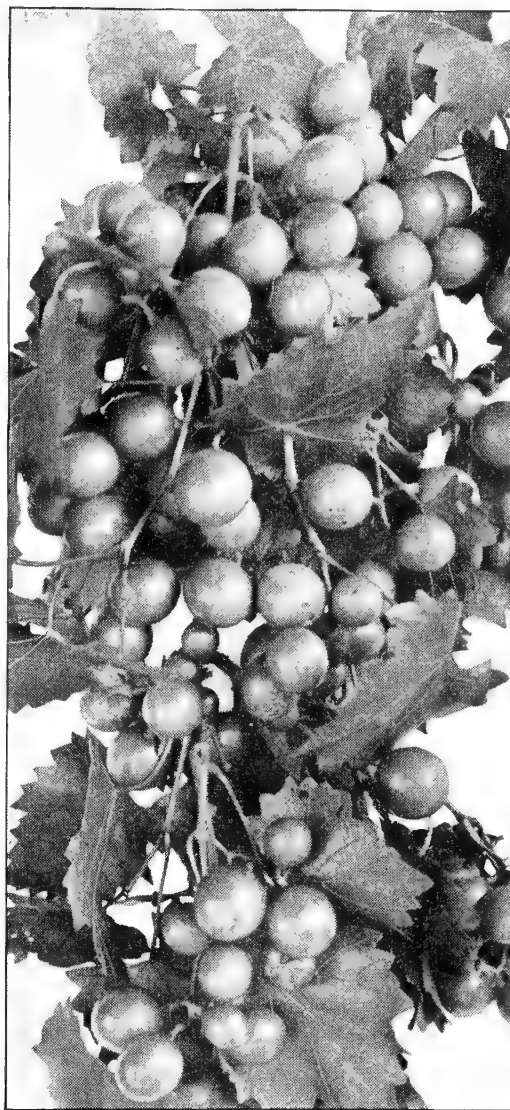
Hunt. Large clusters of medium to large-sized black Grapes. Quality excellent. Ripens middle of September. Probably the best commercial Muscadine Grape.

Scuppernong (Muscadine). Well known in the South. Large berries, seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; thick brown skin; pulpy flesh, very vinous, sweet. Peculiar musky aroma. Prolific.

Male Scuppernong. Recommended as a pollinizer to increase productiveness of the female scuppernongs. Plant one to each 10 female vines.

Yuga. Large clusters of medium-sized Grapes, ripening in late September. Skin thin, light bronze. Excellent quality.

Prices of above varieties:	Each	10	100
No. 1.....	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$60 00



Hunt Grapes

YOUNGBERRY

Acme Thornless. Berries large to very large, dark purple to jet-black. Ripens early. Vigorous thornless vines make ease of handling. Grow on trellises 6 to 7 feet apart in rows 8 to 9 feet apart. Should be in every garden.

3 plants.....	\$0 70
6 plants.....	1 20
12 plants.....	1 75
25 plants.....	2 75

Youngberry. Same as above, but vines have thorns. Each 10
Strong rooted tips.....\$0 20 \$1 00

We have special reading matter on several subjects which gives fuller information than can be given in this catalog. Among these are the following, any of which will be furnished on request:

"Some Questions Answered in Regard to Pecan Trees"

"The Tung-Oil Nut Tree: A Brief Statement of Facts"

"Satsumas."

BLUEBERRIES

A native of the South, the Blueberry has, in recent years, been grown commercially in northern Florida. The fruit is medium to large, dark purple and begins ripening about June 1, extending into August.

	Each	10
1-yr. plants.....	\$0 75	\$7 00

CITRUS FRUITS

At Wight Nurseries we have producing trees of Satsuma Oranges, Kumquats, Duncan Grapefruit, Meyer Lemon, and Citrangequat.

We do not recommend planting Citrus fruits north of the latitude of Albany, Ga. (Florida laws do not permit the introduction of Citrus trees from outside that state.)

Our Citrus fruits are budded on hardy *Citrus trifoliata*, and should come into bearing from two to three years after transplanting. Success with Citrus depends on well-drained soil. The trees should be kept free from insect pests, by spraying two to four times each season. A hand spray pump is sufficient for this purpose. A southern exposure is best for all members of the orange family in that this gives them air drainage to the south.

Owari Satsuma

Begins bearing very young and is among the most deliciously flavored of Citrus fruits. Flesh tender, juicy, fine grained, sweet and delicious with a peculiarly agreeable flavor. The fruit ripens early in October through November. Satsumas can be raised satisfactorily in the back yard.

By careful selection of buds in our own producing groves, we have built up a hardy strain of especially fine quality. See illustration, page 16.

	Each	10
1-yr. bare root.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
2-yr. bare root.....	1 50	

Duncan Grapefruit

Hardest of the Grapefruit. Fruit large, juicy. \$2.50 each.

Kumquat

This is the smallest of the edible Citrus fruits grown in the northern part of the citrus-growing region. The Kumquat is a sweet-skinned orange, and makes a choice fruit for desserts, jellies, jams, preserves, and marmalades. The trees are hardy, bear enormous yields, and never miss a crop. See page 16.

Nagami. Fruit oblong.

Meiwa. Fruit large, round.

Marumi. Fruit small, round.

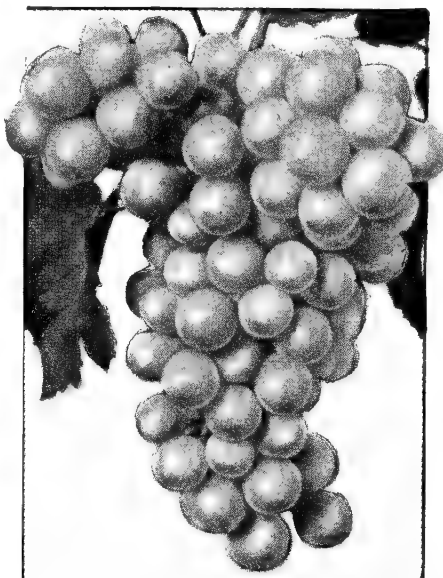
1-yr. plants, \$1.50 each
2-yr. plants, \$2.50 each

Prospective fruit-growers are invited to visit our nurseries and inspect the trees and plants. If this is not convenient, write us; we will be glad to assist you.

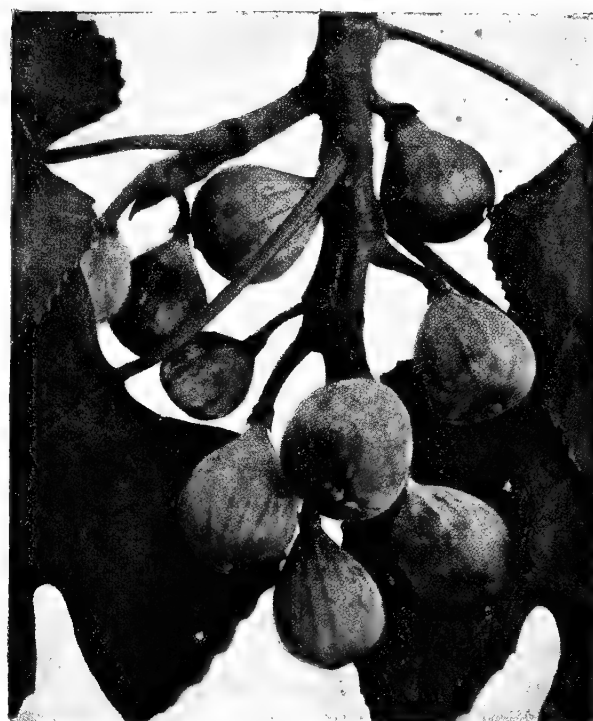
*Fresh
From Your Own
Home Orchard*



KUMQUATS. See page 15



NIAGARA GRAPES. See page 15



CELESTE FIGS. See page 15



BURBANK PLUMS. See page 14



SATSUMA
ORANGES
See page 15



GEORGIA BELLE PEACHES. See page 14



KIEFFER PEAR. See page 14



ELBERTA PEACH. See page 14

Azaleas—

a blaze of color all spring

→
SOME INDIAN AZALEA VARIETIES

1. Lawsal 2. Formosa 3. Fielder's White
4. Coccinea major 5. Macrantha
6. Variegated 7. Prince of Wales



GEORGE FRANC



PHOENICIA



Azaleas • A RIOT OF COLOR FROM FEBRUARY TO APRIL

AZALEAS have been planted out-of-doors in the South for some time, but their real value as outdoor plants is just beginning to be appreciated. They can be used in practically any location where other shrubs are used, giving the desired effect as evergreens, and at blooming-time furnish a riot of color unsurpassed by any other group of plants. They should become more and more a part of every home planting, as they begin blooming in March and continue into May. They may be moved when in full bloom.

It's a good idea to order Azaleas as soon as possible in the fall and winter, so that they may become well established by spring.

No flowering shrub is so outstanding, so surpassingly beautiful when in bloom as is the Azalea—often practically all the leaves are hidden by the flowers in their riot of color. They may be had in purple-pink, salmon-pink, orange-red, red-flame, deep pink, red, white and light pink colors. There are a number of varieties of Azaleas of different shadings of the same color, so that they offer a wider range of shades and colors than any flowering plant suited to the South. The blooming season may also be lengthened considerably by the selection of several varieties.

The Indian Azaleas have the added advantage of being evergreen, so that even when they are not in flower their attractive foliage is an addition to any landscape. Azaleas can be grown successfully along the seacoast of the Middle Atlantic States

with a little protection to keep the bloom-buds from being injured by cold—and very successfully along the coast from Charleston to South Central Florida and around the Gulf Coastal section to Texas, without any protection whatever.

Azaleas may be used in almost any location where any other dwarf evergreen could be used. They are attractive in the foundation planting in front of the taller plants; in formal or informal beds, using colors which blend well.

Azaleas are very easy to transplant and have few cultural requirements. Their roots like a cool soil and should be planted in partial shade, at least until the plants become large enough to shade their own roots. They may then be planted in full sun to advantage. Azaleas thrive in an acid soil. Where planted in a region in which the soil is alkali, it is advisable to dig a good large hole and fill it in with leafmold or woods earth. The peaty muck found in and around old ponds is very desirable. Where this is not obtainable, or where Azaleas have already been planted in an alkali soil, a small amount of aluminum sulphate, 1 pound to 30 square feet, will be found beneficial. Fertilize lightly about twice a year with cottonseed meal and tankage. Azaleas like a moist soil but it must be well drained.

Do not cultivate around Azaleas. Their roots are right on the surface of the ground and any cultivation would be likely to cut a number of feed-roots. If weeds appear, pull them up.

Group I.

The faster-growing varieties of *Azalea indica*, generally characterized by large leaves, hairy underneath, and medium to large flowers.

Elegans. A light clear pink with lustrous green leaves. Its shadings are very delicate. Desirable early bloomer.

Formosa. The purple-pink variety so satisfactory in the Southern States. Large, single flowers. Leaves dark green. Very easy to grow; vigorous.

Phoenicia. Similar in habit to Formosa, but blossoms a little smaller. Early.

Vittata Fortunei. A strong, open grower with very variable flowers, changing from pure white with faint lavender stripes to a pale lavender. Sometimes a plant may produce flowers of only one color, or they may be mixed on the bush. Sizes 2 to 3 ft. only.

William Bull. Tall, open-growing plant producing quantities of rose-shaped, salmon flowers. Late.

Group I	Each	10
8 to 12 in., bare root	\$0 75	\$7 00
12 to 18 in., bare root	1 50	14 00
18 to 24 in.	2 00	17 50
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	30 00

Group II.

Medium growers, generally more compact than Group I, and, therefore, showier when in bloom. Leaves deep green.

Anthon. Variegated, white with soft rose. Late. Fast grower. Sizes 8 to 18 in.

Cavendishiana. Large, light salmon flowers; late. Dwarf and spreading in habit. Sizes 8 to 12 in.

Coccinea major. Large orange-red flowers. Early. Sizes 6 to 12 in.

Dixie. Salmon-red; blooms early. Strong grower. Sizes 6 to 12 in., 18 in. to 3 ft.

Duc de Rohan. A free-blooming, dense-growing type. Fine flowers of salmon color. Sizes 8 to 18 in.

Fielder's White. The most satisfactory white Azalea. Bush vigorous; compact grower. Excellent for grouping with other colors. Sizes 6 to 24 in. only.

George Franc. Unusually large bright rose flowers. One of the handsomest of all Azaleas. Early. Sizes 6 to 18 in.

Indica rosea magnificata. Large, single white; throat tinted rose. Fast grower; midseason. Sizes 6 to 18 in. only.

Indica alba. Pure white. Very hardy. Sizes 6 to 8 in.

Iveryana. Late; tall, open grower. White with red throat. Sizes 12 to 18 in.

Lawsal. Salmon color; tall; late. 6 to 24 in.

Lilac. Large lilac blossoms produced in midseason. Sizes 8 in. to 3 ft.

Macrantha. Pink flowers in June; compact, bushy. Sizes 8 to 12 in. only.

Mary Louise. Flowers white with small lavender stripes. Sizes 8 to 12 in. only.

Pride of Mobile (Elegans Superba). Featured in the famous gardens of Mobile, Ala., and is the outstanding flower on their "Azalea Trail." Blossoms large, light pink. A hardy and vigorous variety. Sizes 6 to 12 in. only.

Prince of Wales. A free-flowering early variety of rose-red. Sizes 6 to 8 in.

Red Flame. Brilliant red flowers early in April. May be seen at Magnolia Gardens the size of small trees. Sizes 6 to 12 in.

Rosea purpurea. Dark rosy purple. Midseason. Strong grower. Sizes 6 to 12 in. and 18 in. to 3 ft.

Group II	Each	10
6 to 8 in., bare root	\$0 75	\$7 00
8 to 12 in., bare root	1 00	9 00
12 to 18 in., bare root	2 00	17 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00	27 50
2 to 3 ft.	5 00	

KURUME AZALEAS

Generally characterized as dwarf, but producing flowers in abundance. Blossoms and foliage smaller than *A. indica*.

Christmas Cheer. Early, bright red. Foliage small, dark. Sizes 8 to 12 in. only.

Coral Bells. Shell-pink shading to deeper pink in center. Sizes 6 to 8 in. only.

Flame. Excellent flame-colored dwarf Azalea. Midseason. Sizes 8 in. to 3 ft.

Hinodegiri. Brilliant scarlet flowers produced in great profusion. One of the hardiest varieties. Sizes 6 to 12 in. only.

Snow.	Each	10
8 to 12 in.		
6 to 8 in., bare root	\$0 75	\$7 00
8 to 12 in., bare root	1 50	14 00
12 to 18 in., bare root	2 50	22 50
18 to 24 in.	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft.	6 00	



Azalea indica

PECAN TREES

ARE PROFITABLE AND
BEAUTIFUL

*The Ideal Tree
to plant around
the home*

•



PAPER-SHELL
PECANS

*The South's Best
Tree Crop*

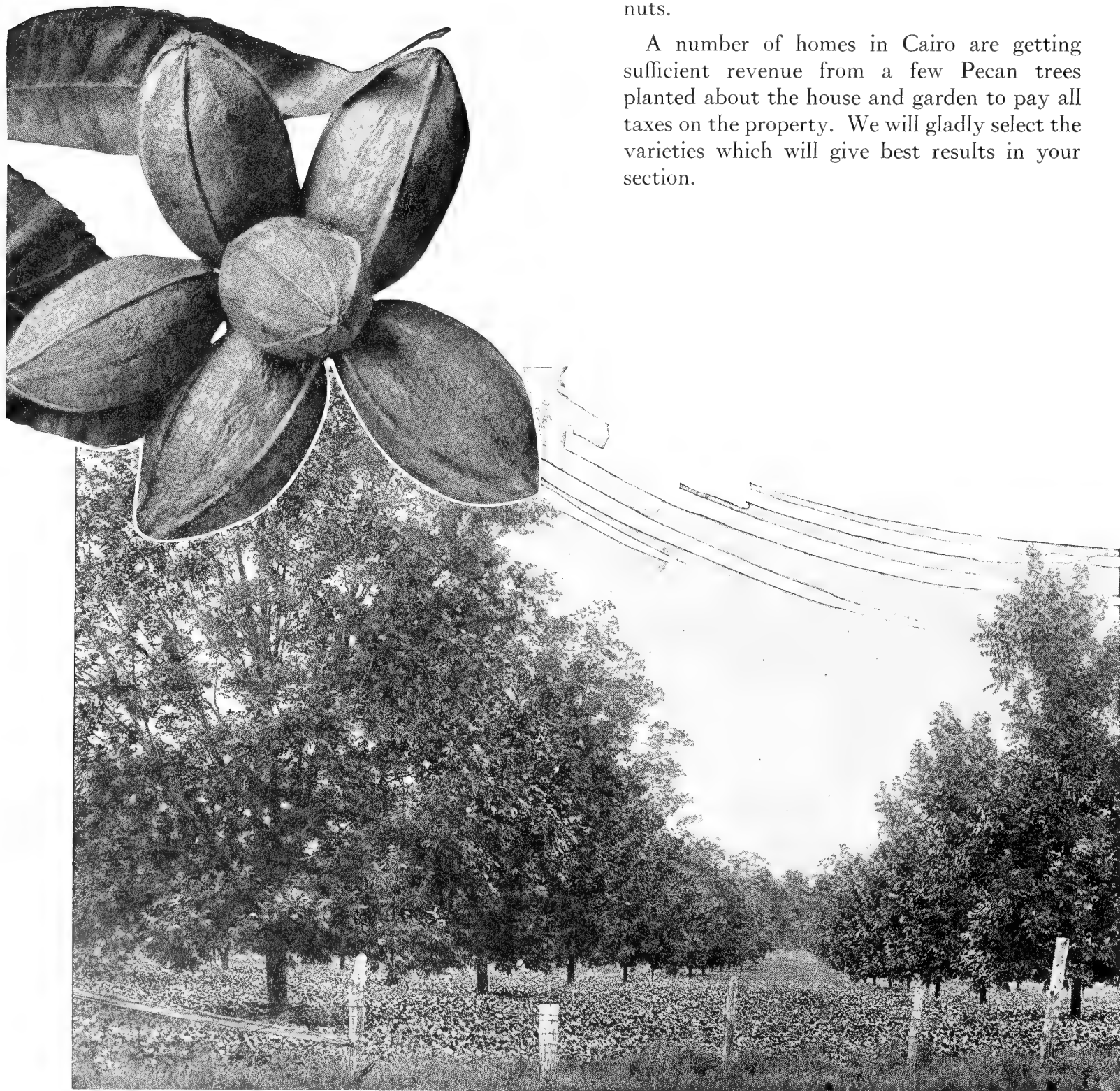


CULTIVATION and CARE

will produce a
grove like the one pictured
below in a few years

EVERY HOME, whether on a city lot or in the country, should have a few Pecan trees planted around it. They provide excellent shade and will add beauty to any planting. With practically no care, compared to orchard plantings, Pecan trees will grow and thrive around the home. In addition to their beauty, they will produce bountiful crops of nuts.

A number of homes in Cairo are getting sufficient revenue from a few Pecan trees planted about the house and garden to pay all taxes on the property. We will gladly select the varieties which will give best results in your section.





Pecans offer surer and higher returns

PECAN nuts are one of the older horticultural crops of the South. Since 1887 Wight Nurseries have been Pecan orchardists, and many others have grown Pecans almost as long. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has long had experiment stations devoted solely to the study of Pecan culture. The long experience of commercial growers and the excellent work of the experiment stations have resulted in a wealth of information available to Pecan growers. Insects and fungous diseases have been thoroughly studied, and effective controls developed. The most satisfactory varieties for the various sections have been found.

This vast fund of information is available to all growers, and reduces to a minimum the chances of

failure because of lack of information or misinformation. That is just another reason why Pecan growing is still at the head of the list of profitable commercial crops for the South.

We are proud of our part in the building of the Pecan industry. We are equally anxious to serve future growers in the establishment of profitable Pecan orchards. Call on us!

Many are the successful Pecan orchards planted exclusively with Wight's trees. Insure the very best results by using the best Pecan trees—Wight trees. Even though they may cost you a few cents more per tree, they will prove their additional worth when they come into bearing. Plant Wight trees and you plant the best.



2 1/2-year-old Pecan Tree



Moneymaker Pecan

HERE ARE OUR VARIETIES and PRICES

Brooks. Promising new variety with excellent cracking qualities. Although small, it is a heavy producer, resistant to disease. Supply of trees limited. **Sold Out.**

Curtis. A very thin-shelled nut with sweet meat of excellent flavor. An old variety which has quite recently come back into favor. Supply of trees limited. **Sold Out.**

Desirable. Large nut of delicious flavor. Originated 1915-20 in Mississippi, but lost until discovered some years later by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Excellent cracking and separating quality. Early and prolific bearer. **Sold Out.**

Farley. A new variety highly recommended by Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station. Vigorous and prolific. Early bearer; disease-resistant. Nut medium sized, round, well filled. A plump kernel, high in oil content, makes it a good cracker. **Sold Out.**

Moneymaker. An early and prolific bearer and a healthy, vigorous grower. It is proving a very profitable commercial variety. **Sold Out.**

Moore. Nuts of medium size. A vigorous healthy grower and very early and prolific bearer. **Sold Out.**

Schley. This variety is placed by some at the head of the list. It is a large, thin-shelled nut of fine flavor and is well filled with meat. Liable to scab. In quality of meat and thinness of shell it is surpassed by no other variety. **Sold Out.**

Stuart. An old favorite that has been widely tested. This is a variety that can be planted with safety and succeeds over a wider territory than probably any other kind.

Pecan Nursery Features

The success of the orchard is determined by the character of the transplanted tree. A runt in the nursery never grows into a giant in the orchard. It is, therefore, important to begin with the best obtainable nursery stock. The following distinctive features characterize our nursery practice:

1. The stock determines, to a great extent, the vigor and fruitfulness of the future orchard. We have found what seems to be the best for this purpose, a budded variety which produces an exceptionally strong and prolific orchard tree. These nuts are used in growing stocks for budding purposes.

2. Our trees are not dug and "heeled in" to await a customer. This and other precautions account for the promptness with which they generally grow off when carefully transplanted.

3. While well grown, our nursery trees are not over-stimulated by applications of excessive quantities of fertilizers.

4. To transplant successfully, a Pecan tree should have a good lateral root system. Trees grown on sandy soil usually have an abnormally large tap-root with few well-developed laterals. Being grown on a stiffer soil than that generally used for growing Pecan trees, our nursery stock is the equal of any and superior to most.

5. A tree with an older root than 4 years (most of our trees have 3-year roots) is never sent out. If a tree hasn't sufficient vigor by that time to be marketable, it is dug up and burned. The setting of dwarfish trees with roots 5 to 6 years old accounts for the failure of many Pecan orchards.

6. The experience of most orchardists is that a budded tree is better than a grafted one. In particular it is less subject to winter-killing. This being the case, we have entirely discarded grafting. The chief reason why many nurserymen still adhere to grafting is that a tree can be grown more cheaply by grafting than by budding.

Our first aim is to produce trees that will give satisfaction when transferred to the orchard, and then to sell them at reasonable prices

Order Today

PECAN PRICES

Grade	Each	Each per 10	Each per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75	\$1 60	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	1 75	1 60
4 to 5 ft.....	2 10	1 90	1 80
5 to 6 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 95
6 to 7 ft.....	2 50		
7 to 8 ft.....	2 75		
8 to 10 ft.....	3 00		

ORDER BLANK • 1946-47 Season

**NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished.
In all cases one-fourth of the amount must accompany order**

To WIGHT NURSERIES
CAIRO, GEORGIA

Date _____ 194 Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Ship to _____

Street Address or R.F.D. _____

Town _____ County _____ State _____

Ship via _____

(Write "Express," "Freight," or "Use Your Discretion")

It is understood that this order is given subject to stock being sold and no liability is to be attached to WIGHT NURSERIES when frost, drought or other conditions beyond their control prevent delivery of stock. All orders, unless quoted otherwise, travel at the cost and risk of the purchaser.

Taxes—Any sales tax, use tax, or similar tax, shall be for the account of the purchaser, and added to the purchase price.

Transportation—All orders travel at the cost and risk of the purchaser. If parcel post shipment is desired, add 20% to cover postage. Any excess will be returned. In most cases, only the smallest size plants can be mailed.

Substitutions—We do not substitute unless authorized to do so. If in doubt as to the best varieties to set, this, when left to us, will receive our careful attention, thus insuring a better selection than an inexperienced grower could make for himself.

May we substitute? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Signature of Customer_____

Address of Customer _____

[illegible]

(OVER)

WIGHT NURSERIES—ORDER BLANK—Cairo, Georgia

QUANTITY	FULL NAME OF VARIETY	SIZE	PRICE EA.	TOTAL
	BROUGHT FORWARD			
	TOTAL			

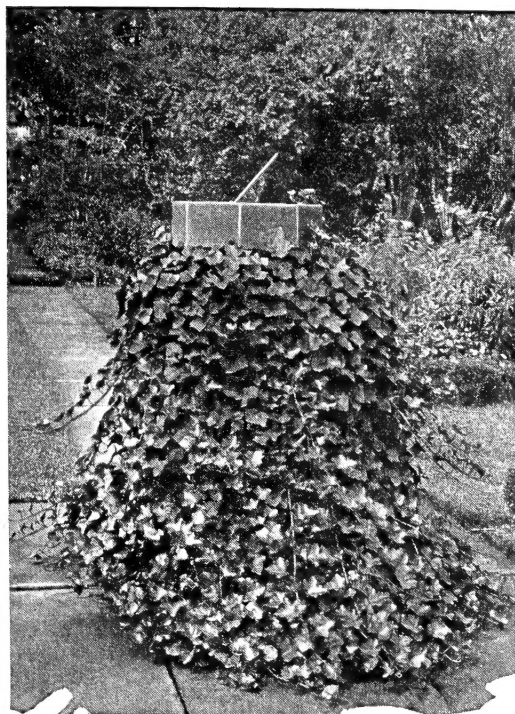
Important—READ CAREFULLY

We wish to send our catalogue to interested parties, and shall appreciate the addresses of some of your friends who would like to set Pecan Trees, Fruit Trees, Roses or Other Ornamentals

[illegible]

(OVER)

CLIMBING VINES



Hedera helix on Sundial

CORAL VINE (*Antigonon*)

Leptopus. Blooms freely from June until fall. Blossoms a very delicate pink, produced in racemes. A very desirable vine for the South. Fast grower. Each 2-yr., heavy.....\$0 50

NOTICE. Due to congestion and resulting delays during the Christmas holidays, no nursery stock will be shipped during the period Dec. 16 through Dec. 28.

CONFEDERATE JASMINE

Trachelospermum

Jasminoides (also known as *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). The fragrance, in early spring, of the starry white blossoms of Confederate Jasmine is one long to be remembered. Evergreen. Leaves dark green. Each 3-in. pots.....\$0 75

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera*)

Helix. English Ivy, with its dark green leaves, is excellent for covering brick walls, stumps, or any location where it is desirable to have an evergreen vine. Often used as a ground-cover. Each Open-ground plants.....\$0 30

CLIMBING FIG (*Ficus*)

Pumila. (Sometimes catalogued *Ficus repens*). This lovely evergreen vine clings very closely to any surface on which it climbs. Excellent on chimneys or masonry. Hardy south of the latitude of Montgomery, Ala. Each 3-in. pots.....\$0 50

YELLOW JESSAMINE

Carolina (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A hardy, woody twiner whose brilliant, tubular, yellow flowers are one of the first indications of the coming of spring. Glossy evergreen foliage. Each Open-ground plants.....\$0 50

BAMBOO

The graceful branches and dainty foliage of the Bamboos deserve a prominent place in gardens of the Lower South. The clump sorts can be readily kept in bounds. They make excellent screens and windbreaks.

Bamboos will thrive in practically any type of well-drained soil if supplied plenty of plant-food and moisture.

Bambusa argentea. Grows 25 to 35 feet high. Its long, slender stems, slightly drooping from the weight of the masses of deep green foliage, form one of the most graceful plants in the garden. The clump type so much in demand. Each Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....\$1 50

Bambusa argentea striata. Green stems striped yellow near the base and with a stripe down the green foliage. The variation is most pronounced in young plants. Each Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....\$1 50

Phyllostachys aurea. A running type. Ultimate height is 30 to 40 feet. Attractive light green. Canes make excellent fishing-poles, and are often used here in harvesting pecans. Control by digging up runners. \$1.50 each.

We guarantee all of our nursery stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases on delivery of goods to transportation company. All claims for shortage must be made promptly.

"I received the Pecan trees in good condition. They were the best lot of trees I have ever purchased and am well pleased with them. I like the way they are rooted. . . ."—Rev. L. O. R., Leesville, S. C.

TUNG-OIL—A Vital Necessity

ALEURITES FORDI

The Chinese Tung-Oil Tree was introduced into this country from China by the U. S. Department of Agriculture about 30 years ago. It is valuable for its oil, which is used in paints, varnishes, and lacquers, and in a rapidly increasing number of commercial products.

Tung-Oil has been so vital to the war effort that since 1941 it has been under strict control by the government. When controls are removed we will again have annual consumption in the United States up to 150 million pounds of Tung-Oil. This is more than fifteen times our greatest domestic production. America has a ready market for its entire production of Tung-Oil for many years to come.

Prices of whole dry fruit at the thirteen U. S. Tung mills ranged last season up to \$100 per ton. Considering the ease and economy with which this crop can be produced, there is not a more promising tree crop for the South.

Beginning at the Atlantic seaboard in Georgia, the principal Tung-Oil territory extends west through north and middle Florida, the southern third of the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, into Gulf coastal Texas. All lands in this

area are not adapted to Tung production, so sites for Tung culture should be selected with the greatest care.



A 7-year-old Fairchild Tung-Oil Tree growing at Wight Nurseries, Cairo, Georgia

Fairchild. This vigorous, highly productive variety of Tung, originating here in Cairo, and named for the father of the

American Tung industry, Dr. David Fairchild, has been tested at Cairo in a budded orchard for eight years with excellent results.

The tree is a vigorous, symmetrical, and regular bearer. Outstanding in its ability to bear a heavy crop of fruit and at the same time produce a large number of terminals for the following year's crop.

Fruit is small, borne in clusters, with very thin husk, giving high proportion of meats to whole fruit. Oil content of whole dry fruit more than 25 per cent, from which commercial mills should recover 21 per cent. Our experimental orchard, at six years old, produced 2260 pounds of whole dry fruit per acre.

After thoroughly testing the Fairchild variety, we can recommend it without reservation for planting throughout the Tung-Oil territory.

All Fairchild trees will be cut back to 30 inches before shipment.

Prices: 1-yr. buds, 3 to 5 ft., \$1 each; \$7.50 for 10; \$60 per 100. 2-yr. buds, \$1.50 each; \$10 for 10; \$75 per 100.

SELECTED SEEDLINGS

Grown from seed, carefully selected in our own orchards. Each 10 100
1-yr., 2 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 50 \$3 00 \$20 00

Ask for quantity prices.

*A*UTSIDE the deep South, the Camellia is one of the most popular of greenhouse plants.

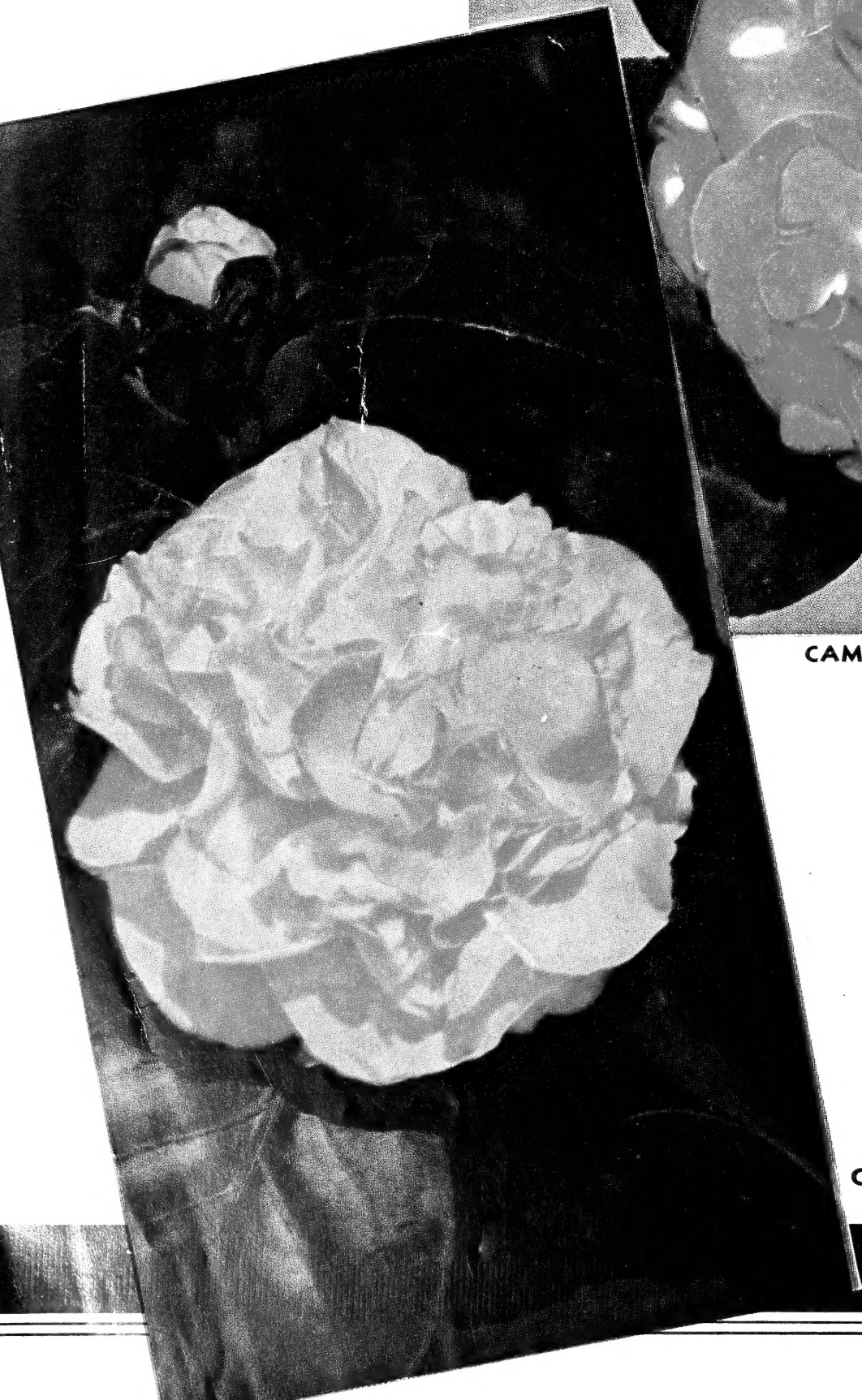
If you have the facilities, you will enjoy growing these lovely flowers in your greenhouse. Write for bulletin on greenhouse culture.



CAMELLIA, HONOR OF AMERICA

*V*ISITORS from the North marvel at the show put on by Camellias in southern gardens and tell us there is nothing to be compared with them. Truly they are distinctively beautiful and deserve a prominent place in every planting. There is a wide span covered by the blooming season of the various varieties, so that it is possible to have bloom from September to April. We unreservedly recommend the two pictured here, as well as the others described in this catalog.

CAMELLIA, ENRICO BETTONI



**WIGHT NURSERIES
CAIRO — GEORGIA**